The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1867. NO. 6.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

CONSPIRACY OF IMPEACHERS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT—ATTEMPT TO SUBORN WITNESSES TO CONVICT THE PRESIDENT OF COMPLICITY WITH BOOTH TO ASSASSINATE MR. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1867.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

In applying to your Excellency for pardon, I had not intended to offer any disclosures concerning the plotting of your enemies against you which could be regarded as an inducement for granting my application. I instructed my wife in presenting the petition to refer to the conspiracy of Ashley & Co., so far only as might appear necessary to remove any unfriendly feeling that might have been engendered within you toward me by the newspaper reports that I had engaged to assist your enemies in their nefarious designs.

I adopted this reserve in the belief that the services I had rendered the Government, as certified by Judge Holt, the Hon. Mr. Riddle, and Mr. Ashley, would, in your view and judgment, render me deserving Executive clemency, and because I desired that it should appear on the record, and on the face of my pardon, that clemency had been extended to me solely in consideration of my services to the Government, and exclusively on the recommendation of prominent Radicals, to the end that when I should come to expose the atrocious plot of Ashley & Co., the Radicals would not be in a position or able to charge me with doing so in consideration of a pardon, or that the President had pardoned me on condition of my implicating his enemies in an infamous conspiracy.

From the moment I was forced into association with these traitors and conspirators, I determined, as soon as I should be released, to place in the hands of your Excellency, or lay before the public, a complete exposure of their diabolical designs and most astounding proceedings. This, I believed, would be my sacred duty, for although accused of crime, I am not so destitute of honor and patriotism as not to feel some interest in and obligations to my country.

The interest these persons have felt, and the efforts they have made, (which would have succeeded ere this but for the blunder of one of them,) and which they still propose to make for my release, [F G.] I know were prompted by the most selfish motives, in order that they might use me as an instrument to accomplish their devilish designs, and I shall not therefore be guilty of ingratitude in abandoning and exposing their villainy.

My wife has, I believe, explained to you how Ashley, first through his man Friday Matchett, and afterward in person, managed to make known to me his wishes, aims and purposes, and enlist me—as far as a forced promise would go—in his enterprise. I shall, therefore, only advert here to some things which have been said and done by the conspirators, which are susceptible of being proved against them by the most irrefragable evidence.

After obtaining my promise to render all the assistance in my power, Mr. Ashley explained to me the kind of evidence he thought it most advisable to present against you. (I must be very brief.) He thought it would be very plausible to prove:

1st. That Booth had on several occasions paid you familiar visits at the Kirkwood. This, it was hoped, I might be able to induce some of the old female servants to testify to. If this could not be done, then it should be proved by some of my friends who happened to be at the house at the time, who knew Booth, etc., and saw the visits.

2d. That you corresponded with Booth, which should be shown by one or more persons who had taken notes from Booth to you, and your replies (contents unknown) thereto to Booth. The witnesses should be persons who profess to have been intimate with Booth, and to have been enlisted by him to take part in the assassination.

3d. That the placing of Atzerodt with weapons at the Kirkwood was only a sham—although Atzerodt was not aware of it—to make it appear that you were intended as a victim, and thus distract all suspicion from you of conniving at Lincoln's murder. This also, it was suggested, could be proved by persons who could testify that they had been induced to enter into the conspiracy with Booth, and had performed a part in organizing it, &c.; which persons, it was to be understood, were induced to testify under an assurance from the Government that they should not be prosecuted for any part they had taken.

The resolution under which Butler's committee was appointed, it will be observed, provides for the protection of such persons—who are furnished with a good excuse for not coming forward before—by offering immunity to all who were connected with the conspiracy, who will now come forward and disclose their knowledge on the subject.

4th. That Booth, just after the 4th of March, stated to intimate friends in New York, whom he endeavored to enlist in the cousipiracy, that he was acting with the knowledge of the Vice President; that it had been arranged to kill Lincoln on the day of the inauguration, which would account for Mr. Johnson's strange conduct on that occasion, which had provoked so much comment in the press; that you expected the tragedy to be enacted then, and had taken several potations to compose and nerve you for the event; and that you were not so much intoxicated as nervous and excited.

I feel much delicacy in referring to such topics, but I cannot inform you of your enemies' plans and projects without being plain, and I am obliged to write in too great haste to be choice in my language.

I assured Ashley that I should have no difficulty in finding persons of good standing and moral character to prove these matters, and it was agreed that I should do so as soon as released. (A. F. G.)

As an earnest that I possessed the ability to do what I engaged, and in order to satisfy some of their party who doubted the existence of evidence to connect you with the assassination conspiracy, Ashley and Butler desired and pressed me to send for two or three persons of whose intelligence and qualifications they could satisfy themselves, and whom they could parade before their incredulous friends.

I consented, and Ashley supplied the facts it was desired they should know and repeat, and I forwarded them to a trusty friend, with secret explanations as to my own purposes, and instructions for him to procure two other friends to commit to memory the statements enclosed to him, and when sent for, to come here and repeat them (but not under oath) to such persons as I should indicate.

After allowing my friends sufficient time to learn their parts, the Rev. Mr. Matchett [B] was sent for them, in order that it might be said that he, agent for the impeachers, had found the witnesses, and that their character for veracity was above suspicion.

On arriving here, those persons were inspected by Ashley and Butler, and were found to possess the requisite qualifications as to intelligence and personal appearance; but, unfortunately for the impeachers, it was deemed necessary to make some changes—modifications in some and additions to other portions of their statements—before presenting them to the lukewarm Radicals it was intended to inflame. It being impracticable for the men to see me at the jail on such business, and equally so for me to communicate to them the desired changes and necessary explanations in writing, to enable them to incorporate those changes in their original statements, without leading to confusion or contradictions, it was found necessary for somebody else to take my office of preceptor, &c. This, with slight hesitation, was done by Mr. Ashley, on my assurance that the parties were Radicals, "dyed in the wool," and men of honor, in whom he could safely repose confidence.

I have learned both from Ashley and the parties themselves what was said and done by and between them in the matter. The statements they were desired to make were revised and corrected by Mr. Ashley, and they were assured by him that in case it should be determined to examine them before the committee they should be "splendidly rewarded."

Ashley also discoursed to them on the propriety and justness of the course it was proposed to pursue to make certain of the impeachment of the President. He declared that you were a traitor to your party and country, &c., &c.; that there was no doubt of your complicity in the assassination conspiracy, but that the evidence was in the hands of your friends, and could not all be got at; that enough, however, had been secured to satisfy most reasonable men of his guilt, but that, in order to satisfy the most exacting, the statements of these persons before the committee would be requisite: that the end fully justified the means, and that every man who contributed in this way to the impeachment of the President would deserve well of the country, and that he (Ashley) would see them rewarded tenfold when your successor should come into power.

Subsequently, the parties were presented to Butler, and, after being inspected and passed by him, were introduced by him and Ashley to several Radical members of the House, who, it was understood, had hitherto doubted the existence of evidence implicating you in the assassination conspiracy, and who informally interrogated them as to the matters upon which they had been instructed. [A.]

Butler desired to have taken the depositions of these men at the time, but I would not consent to its being done until I should be released, as at first agreed.

These facts can be proved by these three persons, and also my wife, whose character for truth and veracity is not inferior to Mr. Ashley's; and I shall take pleasure, if at liberty, in producing them before any committee or tribunal for the impeachment of the impeachers.

But the evidence of this conspiracy does not depend entirely upon oral proof. The letters from Ashley, herewith enclosed, in themselves speak volumes. What statement (B) from me could he have wanted, and for what purpose? Anything it was in my power to state to him could have been stated to him orally a dozen times during his previous visits to me.

The statement he wanted was this, and for this purpose: There were many prominent Radicals, and especially among his own constituents, who were lukewarm on the subject of impeachment; who were not prepared to believe that you were privy to the murder of Lincoln, and whose co-operation was greatly needed. Ashley therefore desired to be able to place before them assurances that the most unquestionable evidence of your guilt could be produced. He therefore requested me to prepare an elaborate paper, setting forth that such and such persons could be produced who knew and would testify to this, that, and the other thing, including the pretensions that Booth had been seen in your room several times; that you had corresponded with him and with parties in Richmond; and that the persons who could testify to these facts were of the most respectable standing, and would come forward and tell all they knew, if protected by the Government. He wished me to put it in a style and tone that would be sure to carry conviction with it. He desired that, in addition to the points of evidence we had conferred about, my statement should contain others; and he gave me a memorandum of other points which he requested me to incorporate in my statement (B) This memorandum I enclose, and it is, I believe, in Matchett's handwriting (A.) After preparing the statement I sent it to him at Toledo, where he wished to make use of it (C.)

There is another note from Ashley enclosed worthy of attention. It is in pencil, and was written at the office of Judge Carter, (E. F). After the failure, through the blundering of Matchett, to secure my release at the time promised, I became angry, and used pretty severe language to Matchett. He went to Ashley and Butler in alarm, and reported that I was going to expose the entire scheme to you.

After the persons I had sent for to New York as witnesses had returned, Matchett endeavored, without my knowledge, to persuade them to come here again, and in his letters to two of them he thoughtlessly suggested some additions that it was desired they should make to their statements. He made these suggestions by letter, as his letters explained, because it was not certain that he would be here when they should arrive, or they might meet Judge Bingham, or some of the persons they had been introduced to when previously here, before he could see them and give them their points; and he therefore wanted them "posted."

After my talking to him so severely on account of the failure to have me released at the time promised [D F], Matchett became frightened, and seemed to get the idea that I had his letters to those parties, and had sent them, or copies of them, to you. Possibly, in my anger, I threatened as much. He therefore made known his fears to Ashley and Butler, and Ashley endeavored by this note to obtain the letters.

I have just been ordered to get ready for the penitentiary.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES A. DUNHAM.

RAILROADS.

GREAT NATIONAL
DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE
TO THE WEST.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROADS.

PERSONS wishing to travel or *Emigrate* to the *Western* and *South Western* States from this part of *North Carolina*, are informed, that permanent arrangments have been made between the above Rail Roads, by which Passengers can obtain through tickets, at the Office of the *Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road at RALEIGH*, to

St. Louis, Mo.
Cincinati, Ohio.
Chicago, Ill,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Cleveland Ohio.
St. Josephs, Mo.
Cairo, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukie, Wis
Detroit, Mich.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Kansas City, Mo.
Columbus, Ohio.

and all Western and South Western Cities.

Passengers *goin West from Raleigh, via the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, can either take the Route, via. Portsmouth and Bay Line of Steamers to Baltimore, or the route, via Richmond & Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road*, to Washington City, where close connections are made with three Daily Express Trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road for all Western Cities, leaving as follows:

LEAVE BALTIMORE,	
Mail Train,	8.45, A. M.
Fast Line,	5.30, P. M.
Express train,	9.45, P. M.
LEAVE WASHINGTON CITY,	
Mail Train,	7.45 A. M.
Fast Line	4.30, P. M.
Express Train,	8.45, P. M.

The advantages of this line over all others in Palace State Room Day and Night Cars, Saving in Time and distance, and so few changes of Cars combine to render this the most pleasant and desirable Route, especially to Families, or Ladies Travelling Alone. There being but ONE Change of Cars between Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and but TWO to St Louis, Cairo, Chicago and the principal Cities West and South.

From *five* to *ten Dollars* will be saved by purchasing *through tickets*, besides a great deal of *annoyance at Points* where *Cars and Baggage* are changed, whereas Passengers, holding *through tickets* will get their *Baggage checked* through, and all transfers of *Passengers* and *Baggage* are made without any additional expense to the Passenger except the cost of through tickets. *Passengers* on *through tickets* can stop at *any point* on the route, as *through tickets are good until used.*

Passengers leaving Raleigh, Saturday morning, will not be detained at Baltimore or Washington on Sunday; they will take the Fast Line for the West in the afternoon.

LARGE PARTIES and FAMILIES, wishing to emigrate to the *Western* and *South Western* States, should address me, several weeks before starting, as a reduction will be made to Parties of ten full Passengers and upwards, if timely notice is given, besides receiving all further information.

For through Tickets, apply to J. M. Pool, Gen. Ticket Agt. or to Ticket Agent Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, Raleigh N. C.

LOUIS ZIMMER,
Gen'l. Southern Ag't.,
Balt & Ohio R. R.
JOHN L. WILSON,
Master of Transportation,
B. & O. R. R.

L. M. COLE,
Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.
B. & O. R. R.

July 9-285-1y

BOOK STORE.

"NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE!"
TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO ANNOUNCE to the Public that he has purchased the stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Formerly belonging to the North Carolina Publishing Company, that he has succeeded to the old stand No 1 Fayetteville St., so long and so favorably known throughout the State as the

"NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,"

conducted by Henry D. Turner, dec'd., and that henceforth he will conduct the Book Business in all its branches at "*The North Carolina Book Store*," *No 1, Fayetteville St.*

He would also state that he brings to the management of the business, the experience of many years as a book buyer and seller, and a devotion to this particular branch of trade. He will endeavor to merit the reputation and business of the old stand.

The stock, of Books, Stationery, Music, etc which he now offers to the public, has been well selected, and embraces a large supply of Sunday and Common School Books, Miscellanous Books of almost every kind and variety, the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, English Common Law Reports, and other Law Books, a very large supply of *Blank Books, Stationery*, and new Music, comprising

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

to be found in the State; and will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Orders from all parts of this State *for any book or article wanted*, accompanied with the cash, or City references, will be promptly attended to, by addressing.

JAS. H. ENNISS,
Bookseller.
No 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

July 22-294-3m

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Book Sellers and Stationers,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;

BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;

SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;

ALBUMS;

PERFUMERY,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

ALMANACS FOR 1868.

WE SHALL HAVE

NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACS

ready for our customers in due time for the Fall and Winter trade.

The matter and style will be better than usual, and the price cheap to suit the times.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

July 25-297-tf

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

NO. 26 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;

Molasses and Syrup;

Coffees, Java, Laguira, Rio, and St. Domingo;

Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar cured Hams, and Stripe;

Beef, for chipping, broiling, and spiced for boiling, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues.

Codfish, Tongues and Sounds. Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.

Pickled and smoked Salmon.

Liverpool and Table Salt.

Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.

Gunny Bagging, Rope, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.

Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards. Pearl and Corn Starch, Farina and Tapioca; English Dairy Cheese, Factory Cheese; a large assortment of Canned Fruits. Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.

Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Robeson County and old Keller Whiskey.

All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.

We sell strictly for CASH.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
Family Grocer.

April 3-4f

ROBERT A. JENKINS, Williamsborough, N. C.
LEMUEL S PERRY, Raleigh N. C.

JENKINS & PERRY,
Family Grocers and Commission
MERCHANTS,
IN THE BRICK ROW,
Four Doors North of the Post Office and nearly Opposite
Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Grateful for the flattering patronage with which we have heretofore been so kindly favored, we respectfully solicit an increased share of the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. Without specially *gassing*, we deem it sufficient to say, that our stock mostly embraces such articles as are usually found in Family Groceries. Most of our goods have been recently bought in New York and Baltimore, for cash, and we hope to be able to sell them on satisfactory terms. In addition to our stock of Groceries, &c., we have a fine lot of

HATS AND READY MADE CLOTHING

and a splendid lot of Confectioneries, consisting of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES, RAISINS, ORANGES, FIGS, NUTS AND BRANDY PEACHES, &c.,

all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

We have also a fine lot of genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, which we can implicitly recommend to "those who smoke." Please call and see us.

We will pay particular attention to all consignments of Produce and Merchandise entrusted to our care and will endeavor to sell at the best market prices. Consignments are respectfully solicited. By a prompt and close attention to business and fair dealing with all, we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

April 13 211-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM LAMB,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, Va.

FOR the sale of Cotton, Tobacco—Leaf Stripe, Smoking and Leaf—Wheat, Flour, Corn, Dried Fruit, and all other country products,

In the Markets of

NORFOLK, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Also Agents for Norfolk & Liverpool Steamers.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

I have secured the services of Mr. C. E. DUNN, of NORTH CAROLINA, who will call on his friends and acquaintances in Central and Western Carolina, and he will be pleased to give all desired information to those addressing him, care of B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

July 19-294-2m

ST. CLEMENT'S HALL.

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

ELLICOTTS MILLS, MD.,

(NEAR BALTIMORE.)

THIS SCHOOL WAS ESTABLISHED FOR the purpose of enabling SOUTHERN BOYS, at a comparatively moderate cost, to enjoy all the advantages that are afforded in the best and most expensive Northern Schools.

It has been, already, eminently successful.—The Hall is a large and beautiful edifice. The Household is under the immediate charge of the Rector and his wife. The pupils are all received as members of the family; strict attention is given to their health, personal habits and to the cultivation of courteous manners, while every care is taken to unite the comforts of a home, with the strict discipline of a School. In these respects, this Institution claims to have no superior in the country.

The Teachers are all gentlemen of fine classical attainments, and the instruction is of the most thorough kind.

Circulars, containing full particulars, with references and list of pupils, will be sent to any address.

REV. J. AVERY SHEPHERD, A. M., Rector.

REFER to Bishop Atkinson, and the Clergy of N. C.; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee; Bishop Wilmer, of Ala; Bishop Wilmer, of La; Gen'l Jos. E. Johnston; Gen'l Wade Hampton, S. C.

July 20-295-3m

IMPORTANT ITEM.

Books and Stationery are still cheaper than when we wrote you last.

In purchasing our new Stock of goods, we have selected only the VERY BEST ARTICLES, and many of them we find to be cheaper than the same qualities purchased in January and February.—We buy nothing but *quick stock*, hence we can afford to sell for *small profits*.

In order to *sell* well one must *buy* well, and this, several years of experience enables us to do. It is certainly our interest to give general satisfaction, and this has always been our aim. We are to-day receiving a lot of fine French and American, Letter Note, and Foolscap papers, which we will sell reasonably.

Call at our New store next door above Tucker's New Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

June 22-268-tf

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

HAVING ATTENDED THE LARGE

Closing Auction Sales

Of the Season last Week, and procured

MANY VERY

DESIRABLE GOODS

SUITED TO THE WANTS OF THIS COMMUNITY, I AM PREPARED TO OFFER THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY!

Among the many to be found, are:

500 yards real silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 25, at 62½ cents.

1,000 yards real Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 50, for 75 cents.

1,000 yards Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $2 50, for $1 00.

Plain Black and solid Colored Grenadines, at correspondingly low prices.

These goods are just the thing for the season and much needed, as they have been very scarce and high.

2,000 yards neat, pretty Dress Goods, in all kinds of thin fabrics, worth 50 to 75 cents, for 25 to 37 cents

The best article for Travelling Dresses I ever saw, worth $1 50 for 62½ to 75 cents.

The most desirable shades of gray and drab Alpacas, at 75 cents to $1 00 per yard.

8-4 White and Black Crape Morels. Also Grenadines.

5,000 yards Black Alpacas: positively the greatest bargains ever offered in this market, at 50, 62½ 75, 87½ cts., and $1; worth in every instance double the money.

3,000 yards Black Silks, of the most approved makes, in Taffetas and Gro Grain, for 1 50, 1 45, 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, and $2,50. These prices are from 50 cents to $1 00 per yard less than any similar goods have been offered in this market.

1,000 Parasols, in every style and variety, about half price—say from $1 50 to $2 50.

Also, Sea-side and Promenade Parasols, very desirable for travelling, watering places, &c.

The largest and finest assortment of Real Point Lace Goods ever offered in Petersburg, for less than half their value.

Real Point Collars!

Real Point Collars and Cuffs!

Real Point Setts!

Real Point Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs!

One real Point Applique Lace Shawl, a very valuable article worth $250.

10,000 yards of magnificent Lawns, from 20 to 50 cents, worth double the price.

The best Lawns ever offered in Petersburg for 25 cents.

1,000 yards Buff Linen Lawn, for Ladies' morning dresses; the most desirable goods in the market.

Also, 5,000 yards of Spanish Linen, Linen Coating, Linen Drills and Canvas Ducks, at 25 to 50 cents per yard, worth 50 cts., to $1.

Also, 100 pieces Canton Matting from 37½ to 65 cents per yard. Among them is the XX Imperial, the best Matting made.

It is not necessary to add more, nor to say I am selling lower than any one else. The public are the best judges of this, and I hope they will give their verdict substantially in my favor by their liberal patronage, and I will assure them I will leave no effort untried to please.

THOMAS SMITH.
No. 25 Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

June 20-266-1c

MISCELLANEOUS

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.

The next Scholastic term of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in August, 1867.

The course of study to be pursued is thorough, the government firm and decided; the expenses very low; the health and morality of the community unsurpassed.

EXPENSES, *U. S. Currency*—For Session of 10 months:

Board, $10.00 per month,	$100.00.
Tuition, College Classes,	40 00.
English Classes, (Preparatory)	30.00.
Room rent, Fuel, Washing, &c., about	20 00.

All indigent young men, maimed in the late war and incapacitated for severe physical exertion, will be charged only *one half* of the above rates of Tuition.

For further particulars, send for a Prospectus. Address,

L. A. BIKLE, A. M.,
Prof. Ancient Languages,
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

June 14-262-3m

PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF

SINKING WELLS,

OR

THE NEW LABOR SAVING

ECONOMICAL PUMPS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good and reliable Agent in every county of the State.

As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water, on their own premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.

OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $25;

No. 2, $30,

WITH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.

We have a No. 2 Pump in operation in front of our Store, No. 22, Pollock Street, which was sunk in an hour and supplies about 3,000 GALLONS of pure water per day. They can also be seen in operation at the Gaston House, and at other places in Newbern; also at Kinston, Beaufort, Morehead city, and at many other places.

This is the cheapest and most speedy mode of obtaining water in any section, as you can exclude any stream of water reached, which is not satisfactory, and obtain only that which is most desirable.

Address correspondence for information, agencies or orders, to

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
Newbern, N. C.

June 8-256-tf

AURORA BURNING FLUID.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THIS CELEbrated Fluid, and in doing so we feel assured that its superiority over any other FLUID OR OIL will give it a favorable acceptance with the public at large. It is NON-EXPLOSIVE. Free from any disagreeable smell.

It will not grease the hands.
It will not soil or grease the clothing.
It produces a soft and beautiful light.
It is not trying to the eyes.
It is the Cheapest BURNING FLUID ever offered.
It can be used in any Kerosene Lamp by changing the burner.

It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the BEST AND MOST RELIABLE BURNING FLUID now in use.

We are prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable article at low rates, and we solicit from the public examination and trial. We are also prepared to furnish LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, BURNERS and WICKS. Rights to manufacture the oil or to sell in each county, will be sold on reasonable terms on application to

R. W. BEST & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
Raleigh, N. C.

July 18-280-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLAN & JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE

Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists.

1306 MAIN ST.,

(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)

Richmond, Va.

Oct 15-1y

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors on and after the 1st of June 1867:

WHITE SULPHUR,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.

SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.

Route via Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th July, when the railroad will be run to Covington; and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, *via* stages.

HOT SPRINGS,
HEALING SPRINGS, and
BATH ALUM SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.

AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS,
(FORMERLY STRIBLING'S.)

Route *via* Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA.

Route as above to Coyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS

can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS

of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of

NEW FURNITURE, &c

in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.

May 30-250-4m*

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

NEW ORLEANS.

PROPRIETORS:

WM. A. HURD,.....Of New Orleans.
W. F. CORKERY, Spottswood Hotel, Richmond.

TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD OFFICES,
IN ROTUNDA OF HOTEL.

July 4-280-3m

100 REAMS BEST WRAPPING PAPER
100 lbs. " " Twine.
to be sold cheap.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 16 291-tf

Standard and Progress copy.

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SCHOLASTIC YEAR WILL BEgin on Monday, the 30th of September, 1867, and continue forty weeks. The year will be divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each, but there will be no vacation till July, 1868.

The Faculty the same as heretofore. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of arrival. Thorough instruction; parental discipline; advantages unsurpassed anywhere; very moderate charges; healthy location; religious privileges of all denominations ample; and every facility for intellectual and moral improvement.

Board and Tuition, per session of twenty weeks, $95, in currency.

For particulars, address the undersigned, or Prof E. W. ADAMS, Goldsboro, N C.

REV. S. MILTON FROST,
President.

July 22-296-2aw10t

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC,

FOR 1868.

HAVING SECURED FROM THE PARTIES, (who alone have the right to publish Turner's North Carolina Almanac,) the exclusive privilege of selling the same in this State, we would therefore give notice that this is the only "*Turner's Almanac*" authorised to be published in this State. The Almanac is now in preparation and will be issued in a short time. All who wish to supply themselves with the well known and long established "Turner's N. C. Almanac," are solicited to send in their orders early.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address,
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Opposite National Bank.

Raleigh, July 26-298-tf

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

PRACTICES in the State and Federal Courts, and in the Court of Bankruptcy for the 3d. Congressional District.

Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.

July 23-294-tf

A FORTUNE WITHOUT WORK.

May be soon realized by purchasing of me a STOCK RANCH in Vanzant Co., Texas, 150 miles west of Shreveport, La., containing a house, 80 acres fenced, and 240 of opened prairie,

FOR $1000 ONLY;

AND 250 HORSES FOR THE SMALL SUM OF

$25 EACH,

with all the last Spring colts thrown in to boot. Neither food or salt is ever given them.

ALSO TWO COTTON FARMS

of 800 Acres Each,

with improvements, for $4 and $8 per acre, in Upshur Co., Texas, on Big Cypress River, 30 miles from Steamboat navigation—and near the line of the A. & P. R. Road.

TERMS FOR ALL—one half cash, balance in one and two years, with good security. Title warranted—and Deed given when all is paid.

Address,
S. G. WARD,
Aug 5-303-3w Henderson, N. C.

SITUATION WANTED,

As Teacher, in a Classical School, by a young man of several years' experience, competent to teach the Classics and higher Mathematics. Best references given and required.

Address BOX No. 69, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 31-301-2aw3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

STRANGERS VISITING RALEIGH ARE VERY politely invited to call at

WATSON'S GALLERY OF ART, AND EXAMINE THE MANY BEAUTIFUL

PAINTINGS,
OIL PORTRAITS,
PHOTOGRAPHS &c.

On exhibition at this establishment.

Photographs executed in the finest styles of the art.

Particular attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes &c.

J. W. WATSON.

Raleigh, June 4-259-tf

J. T. MORRISS & BRO.,

127 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

W. H. MORRISS & CO.,

18 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

Raleigh, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

AND

Manufacturers of all Kinds of Furniture,

—ALSO—

Dealers in Paper Hangings, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Enameled Cloth and Floor Matting.

Call and examine our stock. Our motto is quick sales and small profits.

April 18-212-3m*

TO TOBACCONISTS.

It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO well flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored or but badly so. Such being the case, would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally *pure* flavoring materials, such as

Oil Aniseed,		Tonka Beans,	
" Bergamot,		Gum Styrax,	
" Cinnamon,		Mace,	
" Citronella,		Nutmegs,	
" Cloves,		Angelica Root,	
" Geranium,		Orris	"
" Lemon,		Snake	"
" Mirbane,		Valerian	"
" Nutmegs,		Aniseed	"
" Sassafras		Cardamon Seed,	
" Wintergreen,		Coriander	"
Allspice,		Fennel	"
Cinnamon Bark,		Gum Arabic,	
Cloves,		Olive Oil, &c.	

We have constantly on hand a large stock of the above articles; also, Branding Brushes and Inks of all kinds, which we sell *very low*.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
May 27-247-tf Petersburg, Va.

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd.—The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of choice vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Mar 2-175-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Washington County, May Term 1867, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday, 20th August, 1867, at the Court House door in the town of Plymouth, the undivided interest of Joseph B. Roulhac, deceased, (which is the one half,) in the Swamp known as the "ROULHAC SWAMP" in Washington County—lying on the Turnpike and adjoining the lands of S. H. McRae, Hardy Everett, and others,—containing, by survey,

FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN ACRES.

Said Swamp has a considerable quantity of Cypress Timber, has a fertile soil and presents every advantage, with sufficient draining, for one of the finest farms in the country.

Terms: A credit of Six, Twelve and Eighteen months, with Two Hundred Dollars cash to pay costs and charges.

JOSHUA S. SWIFT,
Administrator, &c.

Plymouth, N. C. July 4-281-4aw5w*

LIME.

An excellent quality of Lime, suitable for fertilizing purposes can be had at Salisbury at $14.00 per long Ton, or $12.00 at Catawba Station.

Apply to
POWELL, WILSON & CO.
Catawba Station, N. C.

June 26-271-6m

MEDICINES, &C.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. F. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by
R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.

For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE

AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally.—For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Sentinel is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month	$1.00
For two months	2.00
Three months	2.50
Six months	5.00
One year	10.00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	5.00
" " " six months	2.5
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3.0
" " six months	1.50

THE SENTINEL.

WM. R. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1867.

THE DUTY OF THE REGISTRARS AND THE PEOPLE.

It is the duty of every man, entitled to registration, to register. It is the duty of every man to investigate carefully his right in this matter. If entitled, the man who fails to register commits a crime against our good old Commonwealth, against himself and his children, and against society.

But the duty of Registrars is equally important. Indeed, their responsibility is very great. They are the guardians of the State and the United States. They must make every effort to ascertain their duty, and especially as to what persons are entitled to vote. They are made the judges of the law, and they must be sure what the law means. It is to be regretted that General Sickles did not give them such plain instructions as to leave no room for doubt. The people need them and the Registrars need them. It is no disparagement to them to say, that many of the Registrars are incapable, of themselves, of ascertaining the meaning of the law.—Many of the wisest men in the land are in doubt.

We propose to give them what aid we can. Who, then, can register? First, the law says that any persons, who may have been heretofore disfranchised for participation in rebellion or for felony, are excluded—have no right to register. This means *disfranchised by law.* No law in North Carolina disfranchises a man for felony,—hence there are none of this class; nor are any disfranchised by law for rebellion, unless it is meant such as are distranchised by President Johnson's proclamation of amnesty, and have not been pardoned. Secondly, those who are disfranchised by the Reconstruction Acts for holding office *and* taking part in the "rebellion." The offices meant are made plain by the Acts. The only doubt is as to the meaning of those included under the head of "executive and judicial offices" of the State. Hence no militia officer before the war is included. But all "executive or judicial officers in the State" are included, whose office "was created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice," provided said officer was in office before the war, and afterwards engaged "in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof."

But what is engaging in rebellion, or giving aid and comfort? It seems generally admitted that this embraces only such persons as rendered voluntary assistance. The law does not say so, but the Attorney General so construed it, and his construction seems not to have been doubted on this point. Hence, the general idea is, that a man who paid his taxes, or was forced, by conscription, into the army, rendered *involuntary* assistance only, and is not disfranchised for such assistance. But a man who has not been a resident of the State for a year previous to the election, or who is not twenty-one years of age on the day of registering, cannot register. Nor can a man register, who, after holding any of the above offices before the war, rendered, during the war, any voluntary assistance in aid of the rebellion; such as investing in Confederate Bonds, or giving money to equip soldiers, or joining in any systematic plan to feed and clothe soldiers, or seeking any office during the war, to escape the hazards of war, or which rendered the 'rebellion' assistance in carrying the war on.—It does not include ordinary acts of humanity or mercy which impelled men, individually, to feed the hungry or clothe the naked.

But it is held by some, whose moral ideas are very obtuse, that if a man only sought and held an office, which in itself was designed to aid the 'rebellion' or the Southern cause, he is not distranchised, provided his object, in seeking the office, was to embarrass the Confederate cause! The bare mention of such a thing is enough to condemn it in all reasonable minds. The assumption is a base one. The law says no such thing and cannot mean any such thing. The law does not pretend to go into the motives of men, or to investigate their thoughts and consciences. It takes hold simply of overt acts, to determine the motives and purposes of men.

Moreover, who could believe any man, who would now affirm or swear that he sought and held such an office, or did such a thing, to "embarrass the Southern cause," when, to hold such an office, he was compelled to swear to do what he did not intend to do, but the contrary? Who can believe a man who says he did a thing—any overt act, for such a purpose, when he had to *act the lie*, in order to accomplish his ends? Such wicked and abominable attempts to evade the law, the Registrars should nip in the bud.

Let Registrars, and those who register, beware. They must all take oaths that mean something, and they will be watched. Demoralised as the country is, there is yet law enough to punish *perjury*, or the subornation of perjury. There have been cases in this State, in which others, meaner than the perjured men themselves, have urged and induced men to take the test oath, who are liable to indictment for perjury before the judicial tribunals.—Let the Registrars, and those who register, keep their eyes open, and not allow themselves to be liable to the charge of perjury. And let the people keep their eyes open to be ready to detect and prevent the crime of perjury.

ASHLEY & CO.

In all the annals of villainy, whether in high or low places, we know of none more atrocious than that brought to light by the confessions of Conover, which we publish this morning, on our first page. It is true that the revelations of a convicted perjurer, especially one making a desperate effort to obtain pardon, should be received dubiously, but the internal evidence and the accompanying papers, taken in connection with the frequent midnight interviews, in jail, of Ashley & Co., with Conover, and their earnest endeavors to secure his release, stamp his atrocious narrative with the impress of truth. The proof of the complicity of the Radical conspirators engaged in the plot of impeachment is such as no Court of justice would set aside. Such is Radicalism, and such the agents that it employs to do its infamous work!

We have only space to give the letter of Dunham, *alias* Conover, himself. The other extraordinary and astounding documents, connected with the petition, are published in a communication to the Executive from the Attorney General's office. First comes a bare application for pardon from Conover, on the ground of some technical irregularity in his trial. Holt, Ashley and ex-Congressman Riddle (one of the Counsel for the prosecution in the Surratt case,) warmly endorse the recommendation, upon the ground that he, Conover, a convicted perjurer, had furnished much valuable information for the benefit of that prosecution.—Finally comes the statement of the prisoner, (which we publish,) after he has had reason to suspect his employers, or in the hope that a "clean breast" may advance his prospect of pardon, detailing the conspiracy on the part of Butler and Ashley, into which he, Conover, was to be admitted, for the purpose of suborning false witnesses—the intent of the conspiracy being to connect President Johnson with the assassination conspiracy by linking him intimately with Booth, and proving him to have been in correspondence with Mr. Davis on the subject.

Mr. Binckley, the acting Attorney General, never having seen the handwriting of the *Honorable* J. M. Ashley, before it was presented to his notice in the private notes to Conover, alluded to by the latter in his disclosure, submitted them to a gentleman intimately acquainted with Ashley's chirography, who pronounced them genuine.

Mr. Binckley thus concludes his official *expose*:

"In conclusion, I beg leave to express the profound sensibility with which I find myself obliged to bring to the serious notice of the President of the United States accusations and papers which must occasion him painful embarrassment. They expose prominent members of the Legislature of the Union to the shocking suspicion of having conspired with a convicted perjurer for a stupendous imposition—first upon the House of Representatives, then upon the Senate of the United States, for the purpose of effecting the impeachment and removal from office of a President of the United States, solely upon suborned testimony. I need not say with what astonishment mankind would hear it charged that a scheme so abominable was heightened still by the peculiar wickedness of attempting to induce the intended victim himself, through appeals to his clemency, to qualify, by a pardon, with consequent competency to act and testify, the principal instrument of the imposture! But, improbable as the existence of such a conspiracy may seem, is not the President exposed to a grave accountability for whatever consequences may possibly follow an incredulity too generous in the premises, to be indulged merely because these adventitious data have been thrust upon his casual notice by a party who has been dishonored by a criminal verdict, but who is still, in the expressed opinion of competent professional persons, qualified to be a vehicle of truth in a court of justice?"

STANTON, failing to take the hint which any decent man would have taken, has been kicked out of the cabinet at last, as announced by telegraph on yesterday. He will find little sympathy, even among his own friends.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—Every State in the North to which it has ever been submitted has voted it down. Connecticut voted it down last year by 6,000 majority; New York voted it down in 1860 by 140,000 majority; Illinois voted it down in 1862 by 190,000 majority. In Pennsylvania and Indiana no party has the courage to submit it. Ohio will vote it down this fall by a large majority.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The *Evening Express* of yesterday contains the following singular *expose*:

A German named Rabbi, who was confined in the jail at the time of the visits of the Hon. James Ashley to Sanford Conover, and who was privy to some of the conversations which took place, has made some curious statements in regard to the plan of impeachment, as developed by the representative from the Toledo District. From those conversations, as we hear of them, it appears that Conover was paid by somebody for the evidence which he gave before the impeachment committee. The affidavits of Rabbi will be made public in a few day.

LIBERALIST HUMANITIES.—It is sickening for any true lover of self-government and popular freedom to read the details of such horrid blood-feasts as those which the so-called Liberals of Mexico are now gorging themselves with. The execution of the old soldier Vidaurri was brutal enough for the wildest excesses of revolutionary Paris.—And, indeed, it is only by the recollections of similar scenes not very long ago, enacted among people who now boast of standing at the head of the first rank in civilization, that we can find any hope for the future of these half-breed savages.—*N. Y. Times.*

SHERIDAN AND GRANT.—It is not true that General Grant and the friends of the Administration have advised the President against the removal of General Sheridan; nor is it true that Judge Chase has had interviews with Mr. Johnson on the subject, as reported in the papers.—*Telegram in Sun.*

Dickens is certainly coming to this country, his agent having left England to arrange the preliminaries.

Abby Folsom, for many years conspicuous at anti-slavery and other progressive meetings, died in Rochester on Saturday.

Somebody has unearthed a ticket of the Cumberland Mountain Road Lottery, dated 1768, and signed by George Washington as treasurer.

THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE ON THAD'S DEGREE.—The University of Vermont might very appropriately confer the degree of LL. D. on Messrs. Joseph Holt and Sanford Conover.

Tide Water Correspondence.

[From our own Correspondent.]

MOREHEAD CITY, Aug. 12.

The window at which we are sitting opens upon a scene with a sandy fore-ground and a surf-bound horizon.

Below and to my left, on the long narrow Cape or headland between Calico Creek and Bogue Sound, lies the little village of Morehead, straggling down each side of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad to its terminus, with a few stores, some fine private residences, no churches, or schools, and an abundance of sand. Nevertheless, this is a city; laid off and incorporated even before the railroad was completed. Its proprietor had high anticipations of the flourishing town which was to bear his name, and eventually become the metropolis of the old North State; but the sword fell and all things were paralyzed. Morehead was quickly seized upon by the Federals as a post of supply, and the town derived some little benefit from that; but since the war it has scarcely existed. It has now (white and black) about 400 inhabitants.

A little to the right of the Railroad depot, and across three miles of blue water, lies Beaufort, half hidden in foliage and presenting a pleasant rural appearance. Rural only as to shade and flower gardens, however, for one may see numerous little pleasure boats with their white sails brought into full relief by the dark back ground, as they pass and repass before the town.—Groups of ladies, and their beaux, are out on the long plank continuation of Front Street, which spans the waters at high tide for nearly a mile, out to the old Pender House, which, just before the war, had its 400 boarders. This is the "Bridge of Sighs," and it is fair to presume that many a smiling matron can remember a moonlit eve and the old plank walk, and other little et ceteras which belong properly to family history, only. As for us, we dont believe in such things; that is, to be candid, the time *has been*, but, in the language of a distinguished translator, *"tempus fugit*—the *bird* flew."

The Pender or Atlantic House is now occupied as a residence by a number of families from Goldsboro', Newbern, Virginia, &c. The first year of the war it had over 400 boarders, we are informed.

Stretching still farther to the right and across the inlet we take in Fort Macon, with its low turf crowned parapets and lofty flag staff. A squad of negro soldiers are overseeing the transportation of six pieces of heavy ordnance from the fort to the wharf, to be sent North. The laborers are white—political offenders, or military delinquents. Some are deserters and some are Southern gentlemen; all toiling in the sun beneath the glorious folds of that glorious, glorious old flag!

Inside of the fort we notice 200 negro soldiers and four guns.

We don't intend to make a chart, so we will mount one of those stout little ponies, the natives call "Bank ponies," and gallop off up Borden, or, in the vernacular, Bogue Banks, the great sand barrier which shuts out old ocean from Bogue Sound. During a recent storm the wind drove the waves over the banks in two places. If this should occur often, a channel will be washed out and two more inlets soon made.

But there is little to see on the banks, except barefooted fishermen and miserable shanties, so we push on. There are about 140 voters on these banks, who were Union men during the war, but now are so violently opposed to the negroes that it is probable they would vote for another war. They vote *en masse* and solid.

Up the banks, two or three miles, we find a "cunner," or "dug out," and paddle rapidly over to Granger's wharf, where some pretty misses, in short frocks and jaunty hats, are

Catching fish with hooks,
And beaux with pretty looks.

So we have been around the scene, with its surf-bound horizon, and now we will subside into a chair, and see what Petit has for dinner. Turtle soup, clam soup, fish, oysters, vegetables, figs, grapes, watermelon, cantelopes, &c. No, I thank you. Not a bit more, for now we are just going to —sleep.

BRIG ASHORE.

The Brig, *Julia Small*, Martin, from Laguira to New York, with cargo of sugar, went ashore on the northern end of Cape Lookout shoals on the morning of the 9th.

The Captain and a part of the crew reached the beach in safety, leaving three men on board who were unable to get off owing to the rough weather. The Agent of Underwriters in Beaufort immediately telegraphed to Wilmington for a steam tug, but fears were entertained that the vessel would go to pieces. This is all the information we have up to the present writing.

HIS FUTURE; MADAME FERRIGO.

It appears the *Sentinel* has not been taken in by Messrs. Berger, Shutts & Co. They have managed to swindle nearly every newspaper in the South out of three months advertising, and then have the impudence to ask further favor until the senior partner can repair his losses accruing in speculation.

But to the point: A friend of ours has just fallen a victim to "Madame Perrigo, the great astrologist, who astonishes the world, reveals the secrets no mortal ever knew, restores happiness to those who, from doleful events, catastrophes, crosses in love, losses of money, &c., have become despondent"—all for one dollar. Our friend, who, *sub rosa*, has a "little affair" on hand, sent his dollar with a request to know his future lady!

The answer came, and in it the photograph of a very reckless looking individual of the female persuasion; with the following information filled up in a printed blank: Name of person you will marry—F. Mitchell; characteristics—kind, but quick tempered; appearance—tall, gray eyes, auburn hair; occupation—a wealthy father—a farmer; meet—June 1868; at—the lady's house; date of marriage—Dec. 14, 1868; number of children—13; pass life together—pleasantly.

Our friend, who, by the way, is rather nervous, and exceedingly fastidious, cannot conceal his apprehensions for the future, in the face of even the possibility of having to live with a red headed wife and the thirteen responsibilities thereto appertaining, all his life!

It is really suprising that so many intelligent and sensible men permit themselves to be victimized by these Northern swindlers.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN BEAUFORT.

It had been given out that Col. David Heaton, of Newbern, would address the citizens of Beaufort on the evening of the 7th. As the hour approached, Fort Macon brass band paraded the streets to attract the crowd, and as the band is really a good one, a large number went to the hall simply to hear the music; curiosity attracted others; and thus quite a respectable audience of from four to five hundred, including about seventy whites, was assembled.

Jas. Sample, a Scotch-Irish emigrant, doing business in Beaufort, and recently appointed county Sheriff by Gen. Sickles, *vice* J. C. Davis, was elected Chairman; Rev. Wm. Moore, (colored) Vice President, and W. A. Moore, Secretary.

Mr. Sample arose with the usual "unaccustomed as I am to public speaking," and of course unprepared; but would say a few words; and with that set off in a rambling speech, in which, from the notes before me, he must have touched on policy, ethnology, philosophy, metaphysics, science, art, commerce, &c., until we threw down our pencil in disgust, reminded of the witty repartee—"Your speech, Sir, like the goodness and mercy of God, endureth forever, and passeth all human understanding." Mayor Allen then read his address, which was, unlike Sample's, devoted entirely to *one* subject—Registration.

Col. Heaton was then introduced, and spoke for about two hours. His remarks may be summed up as follows: The Republican party had freed the slave and was therefore entitled to his vote. Congress had provided measures to perpetuate, strengthen and enlarge their liberty. By voting with the Republican party they secured these ends. If these measures were defeated they would lose suffrage and all. The Republican party was the only respectable organization in the Union, therefore, &c. Confiscation would never take place under any circumstances.

Finally, the Republican party deserved and was entitled to the colored vote, and would get it, and would rule the country for years, and we should be &c., &c., *ad nauseam.*

Col. H's. remarks were moderate, but, as might be expected, highly eulogistic of his party. The audience was orderly and not enthusiastic. Calm declamation did not seem to stir them up. A violent denunciator of the Ellsworth school would have roused them to blood heat.

It is now quite plain Heaton will be a candidate for Congress in this District—when we "all get home."

Resolutions endorsing the Republican party, and the Raleigh Convention of March last, were passed unanimously, and a County Executive Committee appointed.

R. A. S.

CONCILIATION OR CASTE IN SOUTHERN POLITICS?

[From the New York Times.]

We are glad to see that the views expressed by the *Times*, touching the spirit in which the party in power should prosecute its work in the South, are echoed by high-toned exponents of the Republican opinion. These journals make it quite certain that the bitter policy pursued in Tennessee, meets scant favor with those who would cultivate thorough reconstruction as distinguished from temporary partizan advantages.

The Providence *Journal* is one of those who qualify rejoicing at the result in Tennessee with protests against the means by which it has been achieved. The *Journal* says, as the *Times* has said, that the order which attended the election is evidence, not of the supremacy of loyal or law-abiding sentiment, but of the efficacy of the military arrangements of Grant and Thomas. The real work of organizing order in the State remains to be performed. The *Journal* remarks:

"It must not be forgotten, that save in respect to the exciting occasion of an election, things remain just as they were. The same feelings are rife; the same enmities active; the same hatreds unsubdued; repressed, but not exterminated. It is not a pleasant picture to contemplate. We are not now discussing the right and the wrong of the matter. Doubtless a perfectly impartial judgment, based upon full knowledge of the facts, would necessitate a condemnation of some acts on both sides. But, however that may be, it is of very little use to consider. What is required now, is just action in the future, not punishment for the past.

In the fact that "things remain just as they were," we have the severest condemnation of the whole course of Brownlow's administration. He had done nothing toward reconciling the differences, healing the wounds, and overcoming the disasters incident to the war. On the contrary, industry and society are apparently as disorganized as when Messrs. Johnson and Brownlow laid the foundation of the odious rule which now exists. On this point, our weekly contemporary, the *Nation*, states the case against the present *regime* with admirable clearness and force:

"Society there has, during the whole term of Governor Brownlow's administration, been in a condition bordering on anarchy. The militia he has called out have, from the necessity of the case, been themselves fierce partizans, and have therefore wanted the first essentials of a good police—impartiality and discipline. Therefore, it is fair to say that the Radicals have not fairly discharged the duties which every party that takes to itself the exclusive control of the government of a State assumes by implication. It undertakes to maintain order, and protect life and property, by the mere fact of its excluding its opponents from the polls; and in case of failure to meet these responsibilities, it is no answer to allege the wickedness and turbulence of the malcontents. This wickedness and turbulence were part of the problem with which those who took charge of the government engaged to deal, and, in fact, furnished the main reason for confining the government to a portion of the population. When Governor Brownlow says the State is torn by strife and disorder because the rebels are so bad, he talks like a general who excuses his defeat on the ground that the enemy fought too hard."

A policy which has thus signally failed to reconstruct Tennessee has no title to respect—certainly none to imitation—at the hands of those who are developing, educating, and organizing opinion in the ten excluded States.

The Tennessee Radicals have blundered in two respects. In the first place they have sought to intrench themselves in office, as the beginning and end of their away, instead of trusting to the solid strength that always follows wise and successful government. In the next place they have attempted to accomplish their purpose by arraying blacks against whites—alienating and disfranchising the whites, while courting and securing the united votes of the blacks.—The result is before the country in a reign of tyranny and confusion, resting upon caste, and rendering the pacification of the State and the establishment of a friendly spirit among its people more remote than ever."

Advices from the lower river parishes of Louisiana and several counties of Mississippi, in reference to the cotton crop, are quite unfavorable. In all the lower parishes of Louisiana the worms are at work to an alarming extent. At Point Coupee the destruction was so complete and thorough that some plantations were abandoned. Another statement says that from the Tensas River gloomy accounts are received; not only many plantations are suffering, but those in safety to-day are looking for the visitation to-morrow.

PORTSMOUTH FEMALE BASE-BALLISTS.—Portsmouth can now boast of its club of female base-ball players. It has just organized, and is composed principally of little misses, whose enthusiasm over the sport equals that of their robust male friends.—They are not by any means so active, nor do they run so fast as the boys; but then they enjoy the discomfiture of each other with just as much zest, and, in their way, are just as much delighted over a sudden skillful move, as those who perform wonderful and brilliant athletic feats.—*Norfolk Journal.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Two ladies of experience and ability desire situations as Teachers. They are prepared to teach Music, Latin and French, with the English branches.

Best of references given, if required.

Address P. O., Box 9,
Aug 14-6-tf Goldsboro, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

The Publishers of the North Carolinian have on hand to dispose of a large quantity of NEWSPAPER TYPES AND MATERIAL, nearly new, and of a superior quality. If desired, they can supply two weekly papers or one daily without regard to size, with everything pertaining to a first class printing establishment. The type to be disposed of is of various sizes and styles.

HEARNE, DUNHAM & McDANIEL,
Aug 14-6-3t Wilson, N. C.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership of J. D. C. & J. M. POOL, Manufacturers of Tobacco, &c., was dissolved, by mutual consent the 30th. June last.

J. M. POOL has disposed of his interest to his late partner, J. D. C. Pool, who assumes all liabilities, and is authorized to close the business of the concern.

The business will be continued by J. D. C. Pool. J. D. C. POOL,
J. M. POOL.

Kittrell's, Aug 14-1aw3t*

ASSETS OVER

$16,000,000.

Income Over $6,500,000.

TOTAL LOSSES PAID OVER $6,000,000.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO ASSURED

OVER $4,000,000.

NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE OVER 48,000

The Connecticut Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Was organized in 1846. Its success has not been equalled by any other Company. It is organized upon the purely mutual system; it has no proprietary or Stock Capital; and the pre-eminent satisfaction, therefore, in the contemplation of its vast figures, is, that they denote not the enrichment of a *Corporation*, but present and coming blessing to *Thousands of Homes!*

All policies non-forfeitable by their terms

No extra charge made on policy holders, except only where the risk is extra hazardous.

The undersigned will take pleasure in explaining and proving any of his statements.

☞ All persons contemplating Life Insurance are requested, and will find it to their interest, to contrast other Companies, represented in this State, with the Conn. Mutual, as published in the Reports of the Insurance Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts.

SAMUEL D. WAIT,
General Agent for N. C.

Office with P. F. PESCUD, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.
Aug 14-6-tf

A CHEAP COTTON PRESS.

Having been notified that a patent has been allowed me for a new and improved COTTON PRESS, I offer for sale State, County and individual rights.

This press is offered as combining more advantages for packing Cotton than any now in use. It is adapted to large or small farms; is so simple and cheap in construction that any good mechanic can build it; takes less team and horse-power to work it, with no exposure to the weather, and less waste of Cotton, than any other.

I have permission to offer as references, Messrs. Peter E. Smith, W. H Smith, D. Edmondson and T. Vaughan, of Scotland Neck N. C., all of whom have used it with great satisfaction on their plantations. Those who put up Screws will be sorry for it.

Reliable agents wanted to sell the rights throughout the Southern Country.

For further particulars, address

J. H. GODWIN,
Scotland Neck,
Aug 14-6-tf N. C.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE AND HARDWARE STORE.

SELL EVERY ARTICLE NEEDED BY THE Coach and Harness Maker: Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Axles, Enamelled Leather and Cloth, Harness Leather and Trimmings, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, &c., &c.

April 2-201-1t

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

Produce Commission Merchants,

CORNER HIGH & WATER STREETS,

Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipments, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandise.

Aug 13 3-3m

STOLEN!

There was stolen from a residence in this City, some days since a GOLD WATCH, blue enamelled. On one side was a grape leaf cluster of green, set in diamonds; on the other a 'Forget me not,' set also in diamonds. Attached was a gold Chatelaine, with a hook having an apricot-stone on the end.

A liberal reward will be given for any information leading to the recovery of the Watch.

Apply at
Aug 13-5-4t THIS OFFICE.

COWAND & HARRISS,

General Commission Merchants,

26 Commerce Street,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO SALES OF Cotton, Grain, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., and purchase of Supplies. Will forward Cotton to Europe FREE of forwarding CHARGE.

D. G. COWAND, B. J. HARRISS,
Washington co., N. C. Granville, late of Halifax co., N. C.
aug19-3m

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BONNIE BRAE, BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

Principals—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES H. McBLAIR. Head of Scholastic Department—Miss DUNCAN. English Literature and Belles-Lettres—Mr. McBLAIR.

Modern Languages—Prof. LEONCE RABILLON. Vocal and Instrumental Music—Prof. E. THORBECKE.

Drawing and Painting—Prof. D. A. WOODWARD.

This Institution will be opened on Monday, September 16th. The first session of the Scholastic year closes January 31st. The second session June 30th.

BONNIE BRAE is situated on an elevated Ridge on the old Frederick road, 2 miles from the western limits of Baltimore and within easy access to the Catonsville Passenger Railway that communicates with the city.

The number of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Circulars giving further particulars may be found at J. S. WATERS & SON'S, Charles street, and ENTZ & BASH'S BOOK STORE, Charles street.

For admission apply to Mr. C. H. McBLAIR, through the Baltimore P. O., Box 1,334.

Aug 7-308-1m

WE HAVE A SECOND HAND BUGGY AND Harness for sale, cheap.

JENKINS & PERRY.
July 25-297-tf

RAILROADS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES

FROM CHARLOTTE AND ALL POINTS ON THE N. C. AND ITS CONNECTING RAIL ROADS TO THE SEABOARD AT WILMINGTON N. C., OR NORFOLK VI., via GOLDSBORO;

ALSO VIA PETERSBURG AND CITY POINT.

The Railways composing this all STATE RAILWAY line have recently agreed to unite in a

GREAT THROUGH AIR LINE

No discrimination in favor of any place or city, only so far as to carry the great products of the State as well as return merchandise over the Railway lines largely owned by the State.

This arrangement, while it gives as great facilities and as cheap rates as by any other line, will aid in paying something into the State Treasury and into the common school fund, by which taxes will be lightened and the poor children educated. These are some of the reasons for a change of route to pass by Goldsboro.

The N. C. R. R., the Wil. & Weldon R. R. and the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Companies, have agreed that all goods, not otherwise specially directed, shall pass by way of Goldsboro, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, at the same rates and in the same time that they can be carried by any other route

This has been arranged and freight trains now run in close connection from Portsmouth to Charlotte.

CARS RUN THROUGH WITHOUT BREAKING BULK.

☞ Be careful in shipping from New York to ship by old Dominion Steamship Co., 187 Greenwich Street, or Pier 37, North River.

By old Bay line from Baltimore

By Clyde's Steamers or Annemessic Railway, Philadelphia.

By E. Sampson & Co. Steamers, Central Wharf, Boston.

☞ *See that no special direction is given to your goods by any Railway—not mentioned here.* Take a through receipt to go by the "*Inland air line,*" *care of R. R. Agent, Portsmouth.*

WILLIAM SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
Wil. & Weldon, N. R. Co.

Wilmington, Aug 2-303-1m
Charlotte Times, Old North State, Salisbury, and Progress, Raleigh, copy one month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEAN SWEEP!

SELLING ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING

AT COST,

FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY!

From this time forth I will sell my entire Stock of Goods at Cost to make room for my Winter Stock, consisting in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
PRINTS, WHITE GOODS,
IRISH LINEN, TOWELING,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BLEACHED SHIRTING,
UNBLEACHED SHIRTING,
BED TICKING,
10-4 SHEETING,
STRIPED DOMESTIC,
LINEN DUCK,
COTTONADES,
HATS, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large Stock of the most celebrated manufacture of Gent's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

Now is the time for you to lay in your supply of Goods, for they are advancing North I am selling at cost. Come one and all and examine my stock and prices. Do not be induced to buy goods elsewhere until you give me a call. When I say I am selling at Cost I mean just what I say; it is not for the purpose of humbugging you.

Merchants in the City whose stocks need replenishing would do well to call soon and make their purchases.

Aug 8-309-tf GEO. T. COOKE.

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE!)

THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD, THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD, UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY SAY VIA. R. & G. R. R!

WE inaugurated and are the *Great through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the *ten Thousand* Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $40,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight

ROUTE,

Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are *required so to direct your Freights*, or they will be taken by another Route!

To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great* Inland Air Line safely, direct your consignees to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., *via Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:

Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:

Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach St., Office 197, Greenwich St. Cor. Dey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

(*Via* Annamessic,) Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 S. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent

FROM BALTIMORE:

Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 90 Light Street Wharf.

C. B. ALLEN,
Aug 6-305-tf Freight Ag't
Raleigh, N. C.

1867, FALL TRADE. 1867.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BUGGY MATERIALS.

RIMS, Hubs, Spokes, Shafts, Dash Leather, Enameled Muslin, Drilling, Canvass-Duck, Moleskin, Oil Carpeting, with a general assortment of other materials.

ALSO,

Cut Nails and Finishing Brads.

J. BROWN,
Aug 12-313-tf With HART & LEWIS.

RAILROADS.

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GEN. SUPT. WILMINGTON, N. C., July 6, 1867.

REGULAR SCHEDULE.

ON and after July 8th, the following Schedule will be run by the Passenger trains over the Railroad:

DAY TRAINS.

Will leave Wilmington every morning (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and Weldon every morning (except Sundays) at 10 40 A. M.; arriving at Wilmington at 5 o'clock, P. M., and at Weldon at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS

Will leave Wilmington at 9:30 P. M., daily, and Weldon at 6:25 P. M., daily, arriving at Wilmington at 2:30 A. M. and at Weldon at 6:00 A. M.—Thirty-three hours to New York.

Trains pass Goldsboro' at 1:57 A. M., and 12:5 A. M going North, and at 3:05 P. M., and 10:1 P. M., going South.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Leaves Goldsboro' at 1:30 P. M. on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays, arriving at Weldon 7 P. M. Leaves Weldon at 5 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Goldsboro' at 12:30 P. M., connecting both ways with North Carolina Railroad passenger trains, and with Seaboard and Petersburg railroad freight trains, by which quick despatch is given to *through* freight and very passengers both ways. This train will be increased to a daily, as soon as the business requires it. Way passengers from or to points between Goldsboro' and Weldon, to or from Stations on the North Carolina Railroad, will find this a great convenience.

Passengers going East or West from Goldsboro' should take the *Day Trains* from places South of Goldsboro'. Both trains connect at Wilmington with trains on Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and at Weldon with trains via Richmond and Portsmouth, Va. The Day Trains connect with Old Bay Line. The Night Trains with Annemessix Line.

☞ All papers publishing Schedules, please change for this one.

S. L. FREMONT,
Aug 5-304-1m Chief Eng'r and Sup.

LIFE INSURANCE.

From the "Home Friend."

The Ætna Life Insurance Co.

IT IS ALWAYS WITH PLEASURE THAT WE observe the evidences of prosperity in the workings of any Life Insurance Company. In our day the advantages of Life Assurance are too apparent to require argument in its behalf; but at the same time, there are not a few who stand ready at all times to seize upon a flying straw and cast it in one side of the scales, in the hope of counterbalancing the weight in the other; and inasmuch as the success of any particular Company is, or should be, an index of the general prosperity of all that are equally well conducted, we take especial pleasure in noticing the present prosperous condition of the Ætna. Our figures are from the pen of Prof. Elizur Wright, late Insurance Commissioner for the State of Massachusetts, whose opinion upon matters of Insurance is perhaps entitled to more weight than that of any other man in the country; not only from his acknowledged abilities as a scholar, but as well from his long familiarity with the details of the science of Insurance.

Statistics are often made up with a view to suit particular cases; but not so with those of Prof. Wright. In the statement before us from this distinguished source, and which we have carefully examined, the value is given of all the policies of the Ætna in force on the first of January 1867; and we take the liberty of inserting here a few of his figures.

At the date above mentioned, there were in force a total of nine hundred and eighty-four *non participating* policies, insuring the sum of one million six hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and ninety dollars; of the present value of one hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty cents. There were also in force at the same date, a total of twenty-nine hundred and nineteen *participating* policies, insuring the sum of sixty-five millions four hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars; of the present value of three million four hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars and seven cents; making a grand total of twenty-six thousand and three policies actually in force, insuring the sum of sixty-seven millions fifty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and of the total present value of three million six hundred and thirty nine thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-seven cents. But as the prosperity of a Company depends not so much upon the amount of its business as upon its solvency—its ability to pay its debts, we go a step farther, and find that while the Ætna has in force this large number of policies, with some small annuities amounting in the whole to three millions four hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixteen cents of liabilities, it has a total of assets at the same date, of four millions four hundred and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty six cents; or nearly one million of dollars of assets in excess of its liabilities. From the same source we learn that after paying a dividend of fifty per cent. the ensuing year upon those on the ordinary life plan entitled to the same, amounting to two hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-two cents, there is an excess of ninety-three thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and forty four cents; and that the surplus from the ten-payment life policies exceeds two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars.

In the year 1861 the Company issued five hundred and eighty-nine policies; in 1862 it issued eight hundred and four; in 1863 it issued eighteen hundred and twenty-two or more than double the number of the previous year; in 1864 it issued four thousand five hundred and seventy-seven, being again more than double the number issued during the preceding year; in 1865 it issued eight thousand eight hundred and fifteen policies, being another increase of nearly a hundred per cent.; while during the year 1866 it issued fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty-nine policies, being an increase of five thousand three hundred and seventy-four over the issue of 1865, and being more than twenty-four times the amount of business done in the year 1861, when the new plan of operation commenced. Up to the present time the Company has issued this year between five and six thousand policies; and if the business continue the same during the year, the result will show another very large increase over that of last year.

During the year 1866 the receipts of the Company for premiums and interest were over three and a half millions of dollars, while during the same period the total expenditures were but a fraction over one million; in which sum is included the accrued claims by death to the amount of nearly four hundred th

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 *minion* lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisemebts inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1867.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The public will find the *Sentinel* one of the best mediums of advertising in the State. Its circulation covers a larger area, perhaps, than any other paper.

CAPT. R. A. SHOTWELL, of Newbern, is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertising for the *Sentinel* in Craven, Carteret, Jones and Onslow. He will spend the summer at Morehead City and Beaufort, and will give us the news from that section.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Samuel D. Wait, General Agent in N. C. for the Connecticut Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., makes another flattering presentation of the affairs of that institution.

Labor Saving Pumps, Farmers' Implements, &c: Mitchell, Allen & Co.

Cheap Cotton Press; J. H. Godwin, Scotland Neck, N. C. The references are a sufficient guarantee of the excellence and utility of this invention, which bids fair to fill an important desideratum. The enterprising patentee deserves the thanks of the farming public.

Situations wanted as Teachers by two young ladies; Address P. O. Box 9, Goldsboro.

Newspaper types and material for sale: Hearne, Dunham & McDaniel, Wilson, N. C.

Notice of Dissolution of Co-Partnership: J. D. C. & J. M. Pool, Kittrell's.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Abram Hale, Co. I 40th. Infantry, U. S. T, and Edward Willis, Co. H. 40th. Infantry, arrested for being in the city without passes, were lodged in the Guard House, and turned over to the military authorities.

Wm. Harper, 8th Infantry, arrested for disorderly conduct on Winter's row, in the City, was lodged in the Guard House, and released by order of Lt. Aiken, U. S. A.

Henry Dunn, colored, and John Williams, colored, arrested for sleeping in the cars at the R. & G. Depot, at a late hour of the night, were lodged in the Guard House.

MILITARY COMMISSION.—Our Reporter was unavoidably prevented from giving his attendance at the trial before the Military Commission, on yesterday. Our report, to-morrow, will embrace yesterday's and to-day's proceedings, however.

THE BOARD, designated by Gen. Sickles to confer upon the subject of a Penitentiary, meets in the Executive Office to-day. We observe Mr. Speaker McAden in the City.

REGISTRATION will commence in this City to-morrow. We presume that the Board will meet at the Court-House, though we have not been advised of the fact. It will remain in session, for the present, only three days. We hope to be able, each morning, to announce the result of the previous day's registration.

TUCKERS' HALL.—Some time in the course of the next week, (the precise time to be hereafter designated,) the splendid Tuckers' Hall will be thrown open to the general public. We are pleased to learn that the occasion will be signalized by an address by the Hon. D. L. Swain, who has consented thus to gratify the enterprising proprietors and the community. We presume that the address will be devoted to our local history. We are sure that it will be in Governor Swain's best style and will abound in interest. We predict a highly pleasant and interesting occasion.

A CURIOSITY.—We understand that there is growing on the premises of a prominent citizen of this city, a scion of the tree known as the *Pollonia Imperialis*, which—from the time it made its appearance above ground—five weeks last Saturday—has attained the height of six feet ten inches, and the leaves of which are six feet in circumference. Considering that the growth of the tree from which the offshoot came is only ordinary, this offshoot is quite a curiosity.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

There are several specimens of the same remarkable tree in this City. A scion from one of them, growing in full luxuriance on the premises of a citizen, recently transplanted to the Post Office Square, by Mr. Miller, has attained the proportions mentioned above. It is one of the most wonderful trees we have.

REWARD OFFERED.—His Excellency, Gov. Worth, has offered a reward of $300 for the apprehension of Thos. Pratt, (white,) who killed James Norcum, (colored,) in Chowan Co., some time since, and who is now a fugitive from justice.

For the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I took a turn around our market, this morning, merely as a looker-on. The stress of the times appears to drive a good many of our country people in to our market, with their produce. The market is pretty well attended.

Among other things offered for sale, I observed a cart body partly filled with uncommonly fine looking *peaches*. I took up *three* of the lot, without selecting them, and weighed them; the weight of the three was *one pound and two ounces*.

Every body knows that little or no attention is or ever was paid to cultivating peaches for the Raleigh market. And those peaches were retailed by a man, who evidently pays but little attention to highly improved fruit. Now if this fruit grows to this size and weight, *without culture*, would it not be reasonable to guess, that, with proper culture, it could be made to weigh double the above, and be double the size? It is unnecessary to go outside of Wake County to find a soil and climate suited to making as good a peach "as the world ever saw."

The writer of this spent two years of his life in an Institution in the State of New Jersey, proverbially the finest peach growing State in the Union—a State that keeps two peach trains running by the New Jersey Rail Road; one train to New York, and the other to Philadelphia. The town I stayed in lies in the heart of the peach district; and yet, during the two seasons spent there, I never saw a lot of as fine looking fruit as that described here.

Shall we stand by such a climate and country, and endeavor to revive it, and make it a great State for ourselves and for our children; or abandon it to strangers? They are coming. The world's eye is upon us. Every acre of this State is in demand. And when the clouds clear, there will be a great influx of population here from the frozen regions. Let us get into position in advance.

I do not believe there is what may be termed a *market-man* in Wake county. I have put the question to one of the oldest provision dealers in the city, at least twenty years in the business, if he knew a solitary man in Wake county who makes it his business to attend the Raleigh market, regularly and professionally; he replied that he did not.

There are men in the county who come in occasionally with produce. When they get out of sugar and coffee at home they load up with a few pieces of bacon, a few chickens and eggs, etc., and drive in and sell or exchange for such articles as they want,—a little calico, a pair of shoes, etc.—And they do this every few weeks or months, and there is enough of this sort of thing to keep us supplied with family articles of living. But there are no professional market-men in the county. A population of five or six thousand people, and no *market-men*, to lay hold of the opportunity to make it a business! This will not last always. Strangers wil seize the opportunity one of these days. Q.

STATE NEWS.

——The Charlotte *Democrat* says that, on Friday last, three or four citizens of that place found, in the South-western suburbs of the city, a lot of massive silver ware, buried in a branch. The search was undertaken in consequence of a letter received by Mr. Wm. A. Williams from a man in Connecticut who represented that he had been a soldier in the Federal army, and had buried this silver ware near Charlotte in the Spring of 1865, (probably after the surrender and when troops were first sent to garrison Charlotte.) The soldier sent a diagram of the locality with particular directions how to find the treasure. Of course, it was stolen from some one by the soldier, who has since been troubled in conscience.

——Dried Fruit commands the following prices in Stokes and Forsythe: Dried peaches, peeled, per lb, 10 @ 15 cents; unpeeled, 3 @ 4; cherries, 25 cents; blackberries, 6 @ 7.

——The Wilmington *Journal* says that the rice crop along the line of the Cape Fear, or rather that portion which escaped total destruction by the flood, is somewhat recovering from the effects of the recent rains. Those plantations on the river above Wilmington seem the least affected, though the damage exceeded one-half. There are some plantations below where the crop presents something of a cheering aspect, but these are few.

—— The Weldon *Stats* has suspended publication. Cause: Difficulty in making collections. We part with our cotemporary with regret.

—— A correspondent of the Norfolk *Day Book* gives a distressing account of affairs in Hyde. He says:

"The corn crops are *non est*. The floods of July completely devastated them; and now, beyond roasting years, there is no prospect at all. Hyde County lies upon the Lake Mattamuskeet, which is fed by rains altogether, and consequently fresh water. The lands are all alluvial soil, the richest in the world, and are drained into the Lake on one side, and Pamlico Sound on the other. But all is nearly level, the depression being barely appreciable; and of course the lands are always subject to overflow. This has happened this season; and the rich and magnificent producing County of Hyde, which usually overflows with cereals, will have nothing now to send to market."

Some doubts have arisen as to whether the law of 1865 prohibits the importation of coolies into this country. It appears, however, from the wording of the act, that it was invented to prevent the trade in coolies in American bottoms, and punishes those thus engaged, when such persons are transported from their native land without their consent, with forfeiture of the vessel, and fine and imprisonment.

Crop reports from Southern Georgia and Florida say the prospect is improving daily. Some planters report that they expect to make the largest crop known, for the acres planted. The caterpillar appear in small numbers on a few plantations.

Alex. H. Stephens does not hold himself responsible for the opinions attributed to him by correspondents of the papers, who have recently visited him. He is trying to get well enough to express his views on the political situation in a public speech.

The tailors of London have been on a strike. They believe that as they sew, so should they reap.

Why shouldn't the navy have a President? Farragut, for instance. He knows the ropes better that Grant.

A City of Mexico paper says that 968 persons were shot during the empire without having been legally tried.

The Boston *Post* thinks the new fifteen cent note has a singular adaptation to the price of "straight drinks."

TELEGRAPHIC.

Tuesday Afternoon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, P. M.

There is no authority for using Gen. Steedman's name in connection with the War Department.

The Court of Claims decides that there is no appeal from its decisions in the cotton claims.

Gen. Grant's letter concludes as follows: "In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which you have ever discharged the duties of Secretary of War."

Stanton replying concludes: "You will please accept my acknowledgements of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed."

GREAT MORTALITY.

MAURITIUS, Aug. 6.

The Yellow Fever killed ten thousand persons here in one month.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, M.

Cotton steady, 28¼

Turpentine 60.

Money 4@5. Sterling 9@10%. Gold sold as high as $1 41¼ on a rumor spread upon the streets, through a paper called the *Globe*, got up for the purpose, that astounding frauds had been discovered in the Treasury at Washington.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 13, P. M.

Cotton firm. Uplands 10½. Orleans 10¾.—Sales 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 13, P. M.

Bonds 74¼. Consols 94¼.

Wednesday Morning Dispatches.

REGISTRATION IN GEORGIA,—ORDER BY POPE.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 13, P. M.

The registration returns from forty-seven counties give about 60,000 voters, and a majority for the Blacks of 6,673. In the districts where the whites are largely in the ascendancy no returns have yet been handed in. Though a large number of whites have not registered, it is believed that when the returns come in from all the districts of the State, that the white voters will have a majority of nearly 12,000.

Gen. Pope issued the following order to-day:

First—The Commanding General has become satisfied that the civil officers in this Military District are only observing his orders prohibiting them from using any influence to deter or dissuade people from reconstructing State Governments under the reconstruction acts of Congress, so far as their own personal conversation is concerned, and are, at the same time, by their official patronage, supporting and encouraging newspapers which are, almost without exception, opposing reconstruction, and obstructing and embarrassing the civil officers appointed by the Military Commander in the performance of their duties, by denunciation and threats of future penalties for their official acts.

Second—Such use of the patronage of their offices is simply an evasion, perhaps unintentional of the provisions of the General Order above referred to, and is, in fact, an employment of the machinery of the Provisional State Governments to defeat an execution of the reconstruction acts.

Third—It is therefore ordered that all advertisements or other official publications, heretofore or to be hereafter provided for by State or municipal laws or ordinances, be given by the proper official whose duty it is to have such publication made, to such newspapers, and such only, as have not opposed, and do not oppose, reconstruction under the acts of Congress, nor attempt to obstruct in any manner the Civil officers appointed by the military authorities in this District in the discharge of their duties by threats of violence or prosecution or other penalty as soon as military protection is withdrawn, for acts performed in their official capacity.

The fourth section makes it the duty of all the military officers to report to the District Headquarters all violations of the order.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13, P. M.

The Kentucky Legislature stands: Senate, Democrats 25, Radicals 9, Third Party 4. House, Democrats 85, Radicals 11, Third Party 4.

THE REPORTED TREASURY MISMANAGEMENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, P. M.

The reported robbery of the Treasury emanates from a new paper published by Ed. E. Dunbar, long intimate with, and a confidential Clerk in, the Treasury Department, and President of the Continental Bank note company.

The paper contains a long article on the subject, embracing three points: Criminal and reckless mismanagement, enormous deficiencies, and fraudulent duplicate issues.

Hundreds of millions are involved in the redemption of duplicate coupons. He insists, finally, that the government is ignorant of the amount of paper afloat.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—P. M.

The Cabinet had a full meeting, including Gen. Grant as Secretary of War.

It is stated that Gen. Custar is under arrest by order of Gen. Hancock.

Revenue receipts to-day $529 000.

REGISTRATION IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 13, P. M

The number registered to-day was 690, of which only 178 were white.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—P. M.

Flour—State $6.70@11; Southern rather easy at $11.75@14.50.

Wheat heavy—Amber Georg a $2.20@2.30; White $2 35@2.45; Amber N. C. $2.40.

Corn—Good $1 09@1.12; White Southern $1.25.

Pork dull at $23½

Cotton more active and firmer—sales of 1,800 bales at 28½.

Spirits Turpentine 60@61. Rosin $3.88@8.50.

Gold 1,13½; 5-20's, Coupons of '62, 113¾.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13—P. M.

Cotton firm and scarce—Middling Uplands 28½ @29c.

Flour declined—shipping brands $11.50; Superfine $9 50.

White Wheat $2.08@2.40.

Corn—White $1.06; Yellow $1.17.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 13—P. M.

Spirits Turpentine quiet at 53c. Rosin steady at $2.80@7.25

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,

FRANKLIN Co., N. C.

The Fall Session will begin on the *Fourth Wednesday* in July.

Superior advantages are here offered to a limited number of pupils. Location pleasant and healthful. Course of study extensive. Instruction thorough and systematic. Standard of attainments high. Religious advantages ample Terms reasonable For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to

F. M. JONES,
June 10-258-tf President.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. R. BURWELL,
JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M } Principals.

THE next Session commences on the 1st. day of October and continues until 30th June, 1868.

For Circular and Catalogue, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address

REV. R. BURWELL & SON.
Charlotte, July 12 288-3awtOct 1.

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WARRENTON N. C.

THE *fifty-third* session of this Institution will commence on the 17th. of July, with a full corps of experienced and efficient instructors.

The course of study extensive, instruction thorough and systematic. Government parental and attention paid to refinement of taste and manners; as well as to developing the intellect and storing the mind. Warrenton is noted for healthfulness; and a favorite resort of persons from the Eastern part of the State, during the sickly seasons.

Pupils received at all stages of the session, and boarded through vacation if desired. For Circulars, and further particulars address either Rev. M. M. MARSHALL, Mrs. M. J. WILCOX, or Rev. Wm. HOOPER, D. D.

June 21-267-d2m

20 BUNDLES HOOP IRON—1 and 1¼ inches.

J. BROWN,
July 29-300-tf With HART & LEWIS.

NEWS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

——The New York *Herald*, of the 12th, keeps up its fire. The following are the concluding sentences of its leading article of that date:

"But the people are awakening to the true perception of this great matter, and it needs no extreme prevision to know that the nation will eventually trample under its feet every vestige of the party that holds such ideas and has led it into this false position. The plain question of Mr. Johnson is whether he has the courage to take the current of this national tendency and make a bold fight with Congress and the radicals, now that they are in the wrong—to fight when he may have the people on his side, with the same spirit with which he assailed Congress when its acts were in harmony with the national will. If he has, the case is plain before him. He must make a clean sweep of all the present *personnel* of reconstruction. He must brush away all the commanders, and if there are no generals to take their places, make some. He must not stop with Stanton even in his Cabinet.—Taking thus a new departure, pursuing an honest policy of reconstruction, never losing sight of the real objects of the war, but breaking up utterly this mischievous attempt to secure nigger supremacy, he will merely go before the wishes of the people; and though an attempt at impeachment would come as sure as sunrise with the assembling of Congress, the attitude of the nation would awe it into silence."

—— WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—A ridiculous rumor that Mr. Johnson has been advised by his friends to resign, and that he has seriously considered the proposition, has been circulated and discussed here for the last twenty-four hours by curbstone gossips. We have excellent authority for saying that no one has made such a suggestion to Mr. Johnson, and if it had not been made a subject for grave inquiry it would scarcely be necessary to add that the President has never had the matter under consideration.

There are rumors of the resignation of two or three members of the Cabinet, but there appears to be no foundation for them, except the statement that the Postmaster General informed one of his friends on Friday last that he was determined to resign, not, however, upon political considerations, but on account of personal interests. We give you this for what it is worth.

The President has not had any intimation of a purpose to resign on the part of any member of his Cabinet.

The jurors in the Surratt case report that if, under the charge of the court, they would have been permitted to find the prisoner guilty as an accessory to the plot to abduct Mr. Lincoln, they could have found a verdict of guilty in thirty minutes.

Lawyers here say the dismissal of Mr Bradley from practicing at the bar will not hold good; that the rules and practice require that specifications should be regularly filed and Mr. Bradley should have had an opportunity to file his answer and be heard by himself or counsel.—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.*

——A letter has been addressed to General Sickles by a committee appointed at a republican meeting held in Charleston S. C., protesting against the appointment of Governor Aiken as a registrar of voters, or to any office of trust or honor, on the ground that he aided the rebellion by the contribution of arms and ammunition, and that during the war he entertained Mr. Davis at his residence.

——A correspondent of the Wilmington *Journal*, writing from Richmond County, says:

"The late rains in this section have improved the crops very much, and a friend told me a few days ago, that his cotton crop was the best he had had in ten years. Corn has also improved very much, yet the crop is small."

——Gen. Sickles has appointed Richard Granger, Clerk of the County Court of Beaufort, *vice* Cordon, deceased.

VINE HILL ACADEMIES,

SCOTLAND NECK, HALIFAX COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Both of these institutions will commence Sept. 2d. 1867,—the Male under J. M. LOVEJOY; the Female under ANN LOVEJOY. A thorough course will be pursued in both. Boys will be prepared for College, or business.

The location is healthy, board reasonable and the society as good as can be found in the State.

For particulars, address the undersigned at Raleigh, until August 25th., after that time, at Halifax, N. C.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Aug 8-309-3aTu4w

Weldon States, Tarboro Southerner, Washington Index and Wilson Carolinian copy five times and send bill to J. M. L., Scotland Neck.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Good bleached Shirtings, 12½c, 15c and 20c.
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 15 to 18c.
Good 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, 60c.

WE OFFER OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREATLY REDUCED

PRICES.

Call and see for yourselves.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Raleigh, July 22-295-tf

COTTON BAGGING.

520 BALES EXTRA HEAVY

INDIA BAGGING

FOR SALE

IN LOTS OF

10 BALES AND UPWARDS.

Each Bale Contains 360 Yards.

All orders accompanied with the cash will be filled at the lowest market price.

For sale by

J. L. HATHAWAY & UTLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
171 Pearl Street, New York.

Aug 5-304-2w

WANTED,

A situation as Teacher, (in a private family preferred,) by a young Lady who has had several years' experience in teaching English, French and Music.

Best references given.

Address, MISS "H. H. H.,"
care of Dr. R. B. RICHARDSON,
Burnt Ordinary,
Aug 1-302 2w* James City County, Virginia.

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH.

Fine Ivory Handled Knives and Forks;
Fine " Handled Dinner and Tea Knives, only;
Plated Forks, Table and Tea Spoons.

ALSO,

Spirits Turpentine.

J. BROWN,
July 27-299-tf With HART & LEWIS.

MASON'S PATENT

FRUIT JARS, 1 and 2 quarts,
For Sale by the single one, or dozen.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, June 13-260-tf With HART & LEWIS.

FINANCIAL CIRCULAR.

THOS. BRANCH & Co., Richmond, Va. BRANCH, SONS & Co. Augusta, Ga.

REPORTED BY

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

Bankers and Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bank of Cape Fear	98½
" Charlotte	95
" Clarendon	4
" Commerce	16
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	17
" " at Graham	34
" North Carolina	47
" Roxboro'	5
" Thomasville	55
" Wadesborough	24½
" Washington	14
" Wilmington	54
" Yanceyville	9½
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	23
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	25
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	55
Miners' and Planters' Bank	35

We pay corresponding high prices for other Bank notes.

Prices liable to change and pay the best rate the day received.

Packages received by Express and remitted for promptly in Currency or New York funds, free of cost.

July 18-293-tf

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. D.	45
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	23
" Lexington, at Graham	20
" Roxborough	50
" Wadesborough	24
" Thomasville	50
" Wilmington	21
" Commerce	14
" Washington	12
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	7
Miners' and Planter's Bank	32
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	24
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	20
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	50
Greensborough Mutual	6
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	23
Georgia "	23
Gold	135
Silver	130
Old Coupons	40
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	87½
Old Sixes	70
Exchange on New York	¼

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	47c
" Cape Fear	26½
" Charlotte	25
" Wadesboro	24½
" Wilmington	24
" Roxboro	55
" Thomasville	55
" Lexington at Graham	34
" " Lexington	17
" Commerce	16
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	12
" Yanceyville	9½
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	55
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro	25
Miners' and Planters' Bank	35
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	20
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co.	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

July 26-298-3m*

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JENKINS & PERRY, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

BACON	18@25
" BALT. & WESTERN	18@20
BEEF ON HOOF	8@9
" NETT	10@20
BUTTER	25@30
COTTON	30@35
CHICKENS, Spring,	15@25
" Grown	25@30
CORN	1 40@1 50
COFFEE	25@50
EGGS	15@20
FLOUR	14 00@18 00
FODDER	1 50
HERRINGS	$6 75@12
HIDES—Green	10c pr lb.
" Dry	12c
HAY	$1 pr cwt.
LARD	18@20
MEAL	1 50@1 60
MOLASSES	75
NAILS	7½@10
PEAS—Stock	1 40@1 50
POTATOES—Irish	1 00@1 25
" Sweet	6@1 75
RAGS	4@5
SALT	4 00@4 25
SUGAR	15@25
TALLOW	10
VINEGAR	50@75

REMARKS.

Very little Cotton being brought to market and in demand at above quotations.

Corn scarce and in demand.

Flour declining in consequence of quantity of new crop being brought to maket.

Supply of Bacon equal to demand, but prices firm under the influence of Northern quotations.

SPECIAL NOTICES

LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT AND HAIR.

A Large Supply always on hand and for sale on most favorable terms by

WORTH & DANIEL,
Wilmington, N. C.

P. S. MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF FRESH LIME FROM MAINE.

July 11-287-6m

GENT'S READY MADE CLOTHING, AND FURNISHING GOODS, Boots and shoes, and a fine assortment of Gent's and Boys' Hats, at greatly reduced prices, at

M. ROSENBAUM.

Aug 1-302-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MIDWAY SCHOOL,

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

The Third Session of this School will begin on the First Wednesday of September next and end on the last Wednesday of June 1868, consisting of two terms of five months each.

The Course of study is designed to prepare boys for the University of Virginia, or any other College, or for the practical business of life.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition, $150 per term. *Payable in Advance.* Music and Drawing at Professor's charges. Washing, Fuel and Lights at actual cost. Each Pupil furnishes his own towels.

For Circulars and other particulars address,

WILSON C. N. CARR, Charlottesville, Va.
JOSEPH PACKARD, Jr., Theo. Seminary, Fairfax Co., Va., Principals.

REFERENCES: The Faculty of the University of Va.

July 17-292-tf

A TEACHER WANTED.

To take charge of an Academy, in a healthful and pleasant neighborhood, fifteen miles south east of the City of Raleigh.

To a married man, with small family, wishing to spend his vacant hours in literary pursuits, or in husbandry, the place offered could be rendered very desirable.

To a single man, thoroughly qualified to prepare students for College, and with proper credentials, of moral character, inducements will be presented, on application to the undersigned, directed to the care of Mr. L. E. HEARTT Raleigh.

A. T. MIAL.

Aug 8-308-3w*

FAMILY GROCERS.

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS CORN.

Prime WHITE CORN, wholesale and retail, by

DOUGLAS BELL,
Aug 5-305-tf Market Square.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

GOOD NEW
BETTER NEW!!
BEST NEW!!

25 Barrels Fine Extra and No. 1. Family, in Store and for sale by

DOUGLAS BELL.
Aug 5-305-tf

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

SAVE LABOR & MONEY BY

BURNING

C O A L ! ! !

PERSONS WHO INTEND USING COAL DURING the

COMING WINTER

will find it greatly to their advantage to supply themselves without any unnecessary delay.

All orders given me will be filled promptly and in such manner as to give entire satisfaction.

For price, &c., apply at my Store on Market Square.

DOUGLAS BELL.
Aug 9-310-tf

DRY GOODS.

GREATER BARGAINS

THAN EVER.

COME, AND CONVINCE YOURSELF OF THE fact.

5000 yards of all the latest, and most desirable styles

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

at greatly reduced Prices.

5,500 yards of bleached and brown

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

at prices to suit the times.

6,000 yards all desirable and fast color

PRINTS,

almost given away.

HOSIERY and GLOVES
HATS and BONNETS,
RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS,

together with a fine assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention,—all to be sold at rates to suit everybody.

Miles & Son's, and other makes, of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SHOES AND BOOTEES,

at greatly reduced prices.

M. ROSENBAUM,
Aug 1-302-tf No. 15 Fayetteville St.

GREATEST BARGAINS

OF THE SEASON.

2000 Yds. Calicoes, fast Colors, 10 and 12½c.

1,000 Yds. Fine Pacific Lawns, 1400 Cloth, 20c.

3 4 Lenos—good styles, 25 to 30c.

Shepherd plaid Mozambiques 30 to 40c.

6-4 Linens—6 yards makes a full dress, at 60c.

CALL AND TAKE A LOOK

before we sell them all out

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Raleigh, July 22-295-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR

WASHING

MACHINE EVER INVENTED.

IT is easy to operate, sitting or standing; takes but little room; injures no garments; finishes its work in from two to four Minutes; is durable and convenient; and the only Washing Machine known that is

LIKED THE BETTER THE LONGER IT IS USED.

No wash board is called for. The clothes are placed in *hot* suds, and *shut in*. While thus immersed and the steam confined, the machine is operated as seen above. Thus, all the benefit of pressure, and all the solvent power of soap are obtained at one and the same time. The work is done at once, the clothes are cleaned, and they require only to be rinsed in cold water wring, and hung out to dry.

With a "Universal Clothes Wringer" to press out the water without twisting, the whole labor of washing—day is but a pas time, compared with the old tedisome process of rubbing and wringing

THE CLOTHES ARE NOT INJURED.

The dirt is so dissolved by the new suds that but little compression is necessary to expel it.—That little is done in the most harmless manner By depressing the handle, the mass of goods is pushed against the side of the machine, thus forcing the *hot suds* through the texture, carrying the dirt with it. Working in this way from two to four minutes, is sufficient for four or five shirts, *and not the slightest injury is done the goods.*

By using this WASHER and the "UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER," you will avoid the usual breaking of stitches and buttons, *pounding, rubbing, scratching, straining* and *melting* of the clothes, to say nothing of the ruin *knuckles bare backs*, and *wasted time.*

Full directions for using are attached to each machine.

Universal Clothes Wringer!

SELF ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE.

Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator.

The Clothes, by the use of this WRINGER, are uninjured. They merely pass between two Rubber Rollers and the water is pressed out.—Not the slightest strain is exerted upon the texture. No matter how frail, or how much worn, or even torn, not a thread is stretched nor a rent enlarged. A child can readily wring out a tubful of Clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality,

A CLOTHES SAVER.

A TIME-SAVER and a STRENGTH-SAVER. It much more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments. It saves labor, expedites work, does not tear off buttons and is indispensable in every well regulated family.

I have made arrangements to keep a supply of these machines always on hand. Please call and examine them at COOKE'S STORE.

D. C. MURRAY
Aug 9-310-tf Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NORTH AMERICA

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

New Features and Advantages Which are Known at Belonging to no Other Company in the United States.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS COMPANY IS upon the Mutual Benefit System—the accumulated profits going to the assured.

This company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which Registered policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledges of public stocks.

No other Company gives the assured a guarantee of this character or anything equivalent.

Thirty days' of grace are allowed on all renewed premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.

No restrictions as to travel or residence abroad at any season of the year, outside the tropics, which gives a nearly world-wide and unconditional policy.

No higher rate of premium charged for stationary Engineers, Conductors, Baggage Masters, Mail Agents, nor in consequence of change of employment after the policy is issued.

Notes are not required by this Company, but a loan may be obtained on the policy for one third of the annual premium, which is cancelled by the profits applied as dividends.

Joint policies, including man and wife, are issued by this Company, and the amount insured is payable to the survivor on the death of either.

Our dividend, January 1st. 1866, was 45 per cent.

Dividends are declared annually, and paid on settlement of 4th. Annual Premium, on all our plans upon the full amount of premiums received.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.

All policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiting, after two, in some instances, and three annual payments in others.

The per centage of premium receipts in 1865, over 1864, was 251 per cent; which is nearly double that of any other New York company.

Policies incontestable from any cause except on account of fraud.

For insurance in this Company apply to

F. H. CAMERON,
Agent for State of North Carolina, Wilmington.
or SEATON GALES,
July 4-280-eod3m Agent for Raleigh.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK

Assets over $4,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME $3,500,000.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO POLICY HOLDERS, [NOT STOCK HOLDERS,] THIS YEAR, OVER $600,000.

PURELY MUTUAL.

PROFITS DIVIDED ANNUALY AMONG

POLICY HOLDERS,

The Equitable has grown more rapidly, since its organization, than any "cash" Life Insurance Company ever organized in America.

Its policies average larger in amount, than those of any other Company in the United States.

Applications for Agencies in North Carolina must be addressed to the Gen'l Agent.

MAJ. M. P. TAYLOR, Ag't, Wilmington.
DISOSWAY & GUION, " Newbern.
OWEN WILLIAMS, " Tarboro.
BURBANK & GALLAGHER, Agent, Washington.
BURNETT, KELLOGG & Co. " Greensboro.
E. NYE HUTCHISSON & Co., " Salisbury.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.
Aug 6-305-6m Gen'l Agents for N. C

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. RANSOM'S

FEMALE SEMINARY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the 4th. of October, 1867.

The able teachers in every branch alone will be retained.

The house is completely and entirely refitted throughout, and at the end of August will be furnished with new and elegant Pianos.

Board will be had in the family spoken of in the circulars.

For particulars, apply to

Mrs ROBERT RANSOM,
Aug 8-31 2m Principal.

TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION

The next meeting of the N. C. Dental Association will be held at High Point, on the 21st. Aug

A full attendance is most earnestly desired.

V. S. TURNER,
Aug 9-310-5t Corresponding Sec'y.

Charlotte Times and Wilmington Journal copy and send bill to Dr. T., High Point.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name of R. H. COWAN & CO. for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission, Shipping and Supply Business in the City of Wilmington, N. C.

Their office, *for the present*, is on the Corner of Chesnut and Water Streets, up *stairs*, where they will be happy to hear from and serve their friends.

By the 1st. of October next, they will be fully prepared to furnish supplies of all kinds.

ROBT. H. COWAN,

THE SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1867.

BLOWING BUBBLES.

As I loitered through the village,
I saw children at their play,
Blowing bubbles in the sunshine,
From a penny pipe of clay.
I had passed them with a greeting
But their goodness charmed me so,
That I turned to watch their bubbles
Sailing through the summer's glow;

Though they seemed not half so brilliant,
As in boyhood I had blown,
When the smallest of my bubbles
Held a rainbow of its own,
Yet my little friends grew merry
As each tinted air-blown toy
Floated upward, and the baby
Clapped its chubby hands with joy.

And the girl—her arms outstretching,
As if begging them to stay—
Said "I'm sorry, very sorry
They so quickly pass away;"
But her brother locked right manly
As he shouted with delight,
"It is easy, very easy,
To blow others just as bright!"

And he blew with such good fortune
That, before his task was done,
You might count a score of bubbles
Floating gaily in the sun.
Then her eyes with pleasure sparkled
As the crystal phantoms played,
And she quite forgot her sorrow,
That they each so quickly fade.

And she passed where I was resting
In the shadow of a yew,
And in tones of laughing wonder cried,
"Can't you blow bubbles too?"
And I knew not how to answer,
So I left them at their play,
Blowing bubbles in the sunshine,
From a penny pipe of clay.

THE SHIP ALL SAFE ON A ROCK.—Frederick Cozzens tells the following anecdote of a sermon by an Irish priest. The priest was a learned and eloquent Irishman, with a strong brogue and the national proclivity to "bulls." The sermon was from the text:—"Upon this rock will I build my church."—After portraying the vicissitudes of his church, the good father closed with a peroration as follows:

"And now, me harers, the Catholic Choorch is like a stately ship retoorning from a perilous voyage. All the waves and the billows have tundered against her solid sides. The storms have beat upon her, lightnings have flashed and tunders rolled above her. Her sails have been rint by the gale; yet now she comes again in poort on aven kale, with ivery thrid of ivery sail sthrstched to a prosperous breeze, and all her flags and pennons flaunting out upon the air. And why, me harers, why is it that our noble ship, the Choorch, comes thus safely sailing into poort? It is because, me harers, *she is foundhered upon a rock!*"

"My dear boy," said a young lady to a precocious youth of eighteen summers, "does your father design that you should tread the thorny and intricate path of a profession, the straight and narrow way of the ministry, or revel in the flowery fields of literature?" "No, marm; dad says he's gwine to set me to work in the tater patch."

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

STILL THEY COME AND GO!

NEW ARRIVALS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY THIRD SUPply of Spring and Summer Goods.

Just received 5,000 yds. of beautiful Spring and Summer CALICOES.

Just received 5,000 yds. Mohair MOZAMBIQUES and LENOS.

Just received 3,000 yds. Figured JACONETTS and LAWNS.

Just received 10 dozen Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and will be sold Cheap.

I have asked my friends and Customers to *come to CREECH'S* to buy their goods, and I am pleased to say that hundreds have come and are still coming.

I keep no *time worn* or *shelf rubbed* remnants. I buy new goods and good styles, and sell them right.

Come to CREECH'S to buy your goods,—R. Smith's Corner, Fayetteville Street.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

May 31-250-tf

Progress copy one week.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR friends and the public, that we have in store one of the most

COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS

of Goods, ever offered in this Market.

Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.

Our Line of White Goods is Perfect, consisting of

MULL, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS,
PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED ORGANDIES, TARLETANS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN SETTS, &c., &c.

Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell

WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.

All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

April 5-204-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH STATE IRON AND BRASS WORKS.

Again we beg to inform our friends and patrons that in the loss of our Machine Shops by fire we did not lose our FOUNDRY and PATTERNS, and that we have rebuilt

IN TWO WEEKS TIME

our Machine Shops—that we are now receiving

The Best and Most Highly Improved Machinery

that can be purchased. We are now prepared to furnish, upon short notice, all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

all sizes and descriptions of Forgings, and to finish and fit up the same in the best style. All kinds of repairing to Steam and Grist Mills furnished by us. We keep constantly on hand all kinds of

ONE AND TWO HORSE PLOWS,

and all the descriptions of Agricultural Implements used in this section.

B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Aug 6-205-tf

20 BUNDLES HOOP IRON—1 and 1¼ inches.

J. BROWN.

July 29-232-tf Web Haw & Lwin.

RECONSTRUCTION.—SUPPLEMENTAL BILL NO. 2.

PASSED AT THE JULY SESSION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 24th. day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were illegal and void, and thereafter the same governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective Districts and to the authority of Congress.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the armies of the United States, to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the approval of the General aforesaid, shall have the power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed, either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration. But in every case of a refusal by the boards to register an applicant, made in every case hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding Generals of the Districts, setting forth the ground of such refusal, or such striking from the list: *Provided*, that no person shall be disqualified, as a member of any board of registration, by reason of race or color.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st. day of October, 1867; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of three days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And such board shall also during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That section 4 of the said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another person in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SECTION 9. That all members of said Boards of Registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority or by detail or appointment of the District Commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

SECTION 10. That no District Commander or member of the Board of registration or any of the officers or appointees acting under them shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SECTION 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

[Passed over the President's Veto, March 2d, 1867.]

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions. Provided, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER.
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

The following is the Constitutional Amendment referred to in the 4th. section of the Sherman Bill:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following is the oath of office referred to in the 5th section of the bill, and also in the 6th of the Supplementary Bill:

An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted, That hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, except the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emolument thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the U. S. since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowlege and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God," which oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, Houses of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable, forever after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God," which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty day's public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5 That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

LANDRETH'S

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

(CROP OF 1867.)

Early flat	Dutch	Turnip.
" Red	Top	Do.
" Snow	Ball	Do.
Large Pomeranian Globe		Do.
" Norfolk		Do.
Purple Top Ruta	Baga	Do.

Just received at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

July 24-226-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN S. DANCY, OF TARBORO, N.C. JOHN H. HYMAN, OF SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

JOSEPH H. HYMAN,
Late of Tarboro, N C.
DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of all kinds of Southern produce and purchase of General Merchandize,

No. 24, Exchange Place,
NEW YORK.

Aug. 29-tf

J. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY.

(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co., Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandize and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice.—Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

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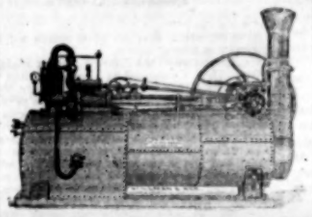
REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of N. C. and W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.
JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.
Feb. 20-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY PORTABLE ENGINE WORKS,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.



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Guilford Land Agency,
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June 26-271-3m Sole Agent for N. C.

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May 15-1867

PIEDMONT SPRINGS FOR SALE.

ON THE 15TH. DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, WE shall sell, on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the celebrated watering place known as

PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

and 564 acres of land attached, situated in Stokes County, North Carolina, three miles from the capital of the county.

This valuable property is in the midst of the most picturesque and romantic scenery in America. The salubrity of the climate and virtue of the water are too well known to need comment. Fit and suitable accommodations for FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS. For further information apply to M. W. Smallwood, Rich-Square, Northampton county, N. C.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twelve months credit, bond and approved security with interest from date, title retained till purchase money paid.

M. W. SMALLWOOD, } Trustees.
JOHN TILLERY, }
July 6-283-td

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OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BRANCH OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

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Our terms are as follows: Persons placing property in the hands of the Guilford Land Agency of North Carolina, will be charged FIVE per cent. commission on all amounts realized. Five dollars entrance fee must be paid when the property is placed in our hands.

Persons at a distance wishing to place property in our hands should give us an accurate description of the same. If Agricultural Lands, they should specify the soil, number of acres of cleared and timbered lands, the kind of timber, what is raised on the land, what kind of improvements are on the premises, how far from Railroad and from County-seat; whether it is well watered, &c. IF MINERAL LANDS, they should state what kind of Minerals, the indications, &c., always sending a good fair specimen of the ore. It would also be advisable to send a sketch of the land to us.

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Thos. Webb, Esq., Pres N. C. R R Hillsboro.
Hon John A. Gilmer, Greensboro.
Col. Thos. Ruffin, Graham.
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Garden Vases,	
Water-Coolers,	
Refrigerators, &c.	

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April 8-206-1y

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May 22-243-3m

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